





# THE BRITISH COLONIST

Monday Morning, Oct. 2, 1865.

## To Advertisers & the Public.

**THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST**, published every morning except on Sundays and public holidays, is the largest and most widely circulated newspaper in the Colony. It is published for the Proprietor, at the residence of the Editor, at the corner of the Market and Raffles Streets, Singapore. Subscribers may have the same left at their residence at 25 cents per week, by forwarding their address at the Office of Publication. **THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST**, published every Tuesday, will be mailed or left at the residence of Subscribers, ready for mailing, at 25 cents per week, payable to the carrier.

## JOB PRINTING.

**THE BRITISH COLONIST** has a large addition to their stock of new and beautiful types, and will execute orders for any quantity of letter-press, and at a slight advance on San Francisco prices.

## BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

In future all notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages intended for insertion in this paper must be sent to the Editor, at the residence of the Editor, at the corner of the Market and Raffles Streets, Singapore. For Births and Marriages, \$1 per line; for Deaths, \$1, with funeral notice, \$1.50.

## EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The batch of English papers brought by the steamer Active are more than usually interesting. The gigantic and much opposed undertaking—the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Suez—is at length an accomplished fact. After seventeen years of obstructed but persistent labors, the indefatigable French engineer, M. de Lesseps, has connected the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. This is the most important victory France has, during the present generation, achieved, and the misfortune is on our part that we have been obstructive in the way rather than participators in the glory. From the first moment when the great English Engineer, Stephenson, risked his reputation by condemning the project until almost the present time, the diplomacy of Great Britain has been wielded against it. Now it brought forward the opposition of the Sultan of Turkey, then the combined testimony of interested scientific men, until the undertaking seemed almost fruitless. The political obstructions raised in the East were, however, after a time removed through the exertions of Louis Napoleon, and the scientific obstacles were taken vigorously in hand by M. de Lesseps, and to-day we have the satisfaction of knowing that a vessel laden with coal has already passed from the Mediterranean into the Red Sea. No single incident could revolutionize European commerce with the East so much as this. Several thousand miles will be saved in the voyage to India, Australia, or China, and “doubling the Cape of Good Hope” bids fair to become in the course of a few years, almost a thing of the past. The fears at first entertained by England that the success of the undertaking would jeopardize her influence in India and the East generally, will prove as years roll on entirely baseless. What benefits Europe in the aggregate must ultimately benefit England, and although France may just now be not only the recipient of all the honor, but of the principal commercial advantages, Great Britain will speedily become a large participant in the commercial gains created by the new order of things. The canal will for a time have an antagonistic influence on the Eastern routes by way of Panama; but it will only be for a time. The new competitor for the Eastern trade will stimulate the older rival to fresh exertions, and the world generally will be the gainer.

The details of the failure of the Atlantic telegraph are given in full in the English papers. It appears that a flaw was discovered in the cable (supposed to have been caused intentionally by one of the workmen on board) when the Great Eastern was 1,212 miles out, and that the defect when it was found existed about six miles from where the vessel was. On hauling in the cable, it snapped when about two miles of it was got on board, and the ingenuity of the scientific men was taxed to get hold of the end that sunk. The efforts made proved successful; but although the cable was grappled on the bottom of the ocean and hauled up four successive times, showing the stridest success has made within the last four years in oceanic matters, it could not be got on board, on account of the weakness of the rope which was used in the hauling, and it, therefore, was left finally to sink. It is doubtful whether any fresh efforts will now be made before next May.

Wholesale murders would seem now to be the principal feature in the sensational world. We have been lately giving accounts of Pritchard, and the supposed poisoner Sprague, who by the way has been acquitted, but recent advice placed us in possession of even more cold-blooded villainy, if that can be possible. A woman named Winsor has just been sentenced to death at Exeter for murdering a child. It appears that she has lost a most atrociously criminal career for a considerable period, having made infanticide a kind of trade. She had her share of charges for committing child murder, ranging from £3 to £5 a child. Owing to a defect in the trial she has been respited, and may probably escape punishment altogether. It appears that the murderers had been tried at the previous assizes on the same charge, and that the jury, failing to agree, had been by the judge imprudently discharged. Subsequently she was brought up, found guilty, and sentenced. Her counsel contended, however, that according to English criminal law a prisoner cannot have his life placed in jeopardy twice on the same charge, and the case is referred to the twelve judges. Another most horrible murder was committed by a man named Forewood alias Sentley. This man had been a billiard-marker and won at one time £1100 from a relative of the Earl of Darly. Not getting paid he applied to the Earl and was treated rather summarily. This preyed upon his mind and led, as he says, to the inhuman acts perpetrated. He had, although being already married, run away with another married woman who had three children. These he took to a coffee-house in London, where he engaged beds for the night. When the servant went to look after the children the next day they were found dead, having been poisoned. A man named White bearing of the circumstances went to see the children and recognized them as his own, he being the husband of the runaway wife. Sentley laid upon Southey, the alias of the murderer; but he had not yet got to the end of his work. He had a wife and child living at Ramsgate, whom he had not seen for seven years—to them he immediately repaired and shot them both, when he was arrested.

While the approach of cholera—it has already reached France—is spreading alarm throughout Great Britain, forcing the Government and municipalities into all manner of sanitary measures and precautions, a destructive cattle disease has been imported which has been sweeping off the cattle at a fearful rate. The evil has become almost as alarming as if it were a human epidemic, and Orders in Council have been issued regulating the importation, sale and treatment of stock. One gentleman maintains he has discovered a cure for the disease in inoculation, but whether he has or not, meat has arisen and is rising to such fabulous prices, that none but the wealthy classes will the present year, at all events, be able to indulge in it. What makes the matter more distressing is the fact that much of the meat sold is diseased and liable in itself to produce some fatal scourge without the aid of importations. What between the moral epidemic of murder, the physical epidemic of cholera, and the political epidemic of Fenianism, the mother country is at present passing through a rather painful crisis.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### Latest News from the East

Europe, Mexico, South America, California, etc.

The steamer Active arrived yesterday morning, bringing five of the Oregonian to Thursday last, from which we extract the following telegraphic despatches:

FROM MISSISSIPPI.  
New York, Sept. 20.—A private letter from Mississippi says, most of the militia now being organized in that State, express the determination not to be mustered in under any other but the State flag—the Stars and Stripes. The same letter also says a regularly organized gang, composed of ex-Confederate soldiers, has recently been formed in Vicksburg for the purpose of embarrassing, in every way possible, the action of the government officers in the State.

THE EASTERN STEAMER MAILS.  
New York, Sept. 19.—The Atlantic Mail Company was on Saturday consolidated with the Pacific Mail Company, the latter paying four and a-half million dollars for the ships and apparels. Rumor says there will be a weekly line to California, in a few months at the outside.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—U. S. GRAND LODGE MEETING.  
BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States, took place this morning, Grand Sir Isaac M. Vanech presiding. Representatives from nearly all the States in the Union, and several of the British Provinces, were in attendance. This is the first occasion within the past five years when brethren from all parts of the country have assembled together. Mutual congratulations were interchanged, and much friendly feeling was evinced.

FIRES IN NEW YORK.  
New York, Sept. 19.—The loss by fire yesterday reaches the millions of dollars. Nine thousand dollars worth of cotton was destroyed, instead of nine hundred thousand as stated.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A fire this morning destroyed the American rice mills, 141 South Street, with their contents, and damaged the adjoining buildings occupied by Archibald M. Kentz, ship-chandler. The entire loss is between four and five million (£7) dollars.

THE COSTA RICA FOR BRAZIL.  
New York, Sept. 21.—On the 28th, the steamer Costa Rica will leave New York for Rio Janeiro, being the first vessel of the new line between New York and the empire of Brazil. The Costa Rica will touch at St. Thomas, West Indies, and at Pernambuco.

THE DEBT OF CUBA.  
New York, Sept. 21.—We have Havana dates to the 18th. A royal decree says: The army in Cuba is to be reduced to 10,000 men, as before the campaign in San Domingo.

This must imply a denial of the statements that Spain was still determined to conquer Dominica. The Diana Dela Marrena declares, though without giving official authority, that the island now owes Spain seventy-eight millions. In 1827, the debt amounted to one hundred and twenty-seven millions.

EUROPEAN NEWS.  
FARHART POINT, Sept. 19.—The Damascus from Liverpool on the 7th has arrived.

Queen Victoria would return to England from Germany on the 8th. The annual meeting of the British association for advancement of science commenced at Birmingham.

The Paris *Mutuel* is highly satisfied with the manner in which the people and press of England and France are harmonious in their mutual interests, and with the uniformity of their principles. In matters of public law they report they rallied one another in disinterestedness in efforts to insure the independence of the Ottoman Empire, and when France had freed Italy England determined to refuse to retain the Ionian Islands and consented to restore them to their original nationality.

The London *Times* of the 7th, editorially opposes the project of saddling England with heavy obligations on account of the inter-colonial intercourse from Quebec to Halifax and argues against the expediency of the undertaking.

While the approach of cholera—it has already reached France—is spreading alarm throughout Great Britain, forcing the Government and municipalities into all manner of sanitary measures and precautions, a destructive cattle disease has been imported which has been sweeping off the cattle at a fearful rate. The evil has become almost as alarming as if it were a human epidemic, and Orders in Council have been issued regulating the importation, sale and treatment of stock. One gentleman maintains he has discovered a cure for the disease in inoculation, but whether he has or not, meat has arisen and is rising to such fabulous prices, that none but the wealthy classes will the present year, at all events, be able to indulge in it. What makes the matter more distressing is the fact that much of the meat sold is diseased and liable in itself to produce some fatal scourge without the aid of importations. What between the moral epidemic of murder, the physical epidemic of cholera, and the political epidemic of Fenianism, the mother country is at present passing through a rather painful crisis.

## THE FENIANS—THEY INTEND TO CONQUER CANADA.

A letter from an American Fenian to the Dublin *Fenian* contains the following interesting story: The Fenian is an organization commenced about seven years ago for a very different object than that of freeing Ireland from the English yoke. It is not entirely composed of Irish. At the present moment it numbers many thousands of native Americans and American Germans. It has a large treasure in its bureau. The exact number of enrolled members at the beginning of last August was 273,581. Notwithstanding the statements in the United States that the object is to free Ireland, that is not the case. The statements are put forward to mislead the public, and keep the authorities off the scent. The object is to conquer Canada, and divide most of the territory from the yoke of Britain on the American continent among the exiles of Erin. The United States authorities do not only tolerate Fenianism, but the movement is sanctioned by the Government, and ruled by Seward, Secretary of State. The laws and governing rules of the society are framed at Washington, printed in the Government printing office, and sent free through the mails to every exile and others in the Union.

The London *Post* says the Fenians are commonly reported to be disaffected to the English Government, and to be engaged nightly in the performance of military evolutions, preparatory, we presume, to the adoption by them of the ulterior measures for gaining their end. Whatever these may be, the only practicable consequences of a serious nature likely to arise out of their silly designs, will probably fall full upon the Fenians themselves. The conspiracy we believe to be exaggerated; yet it does not follow that more respectable persons of any property, intelligence, or position, would for a moment think of joining the illegal gathering, which must naturally result in the guilty parties being sent to Spike or Portland. There is not a single respectable person connected with it.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper gives the following in regard to the Fenian movement: Negotiations are pending for the purchase of eight ocean steamers, intended to carry one thousand men. The purchase will be made before the first of October. There has been an immense purchase of arms from the Government by parties supposed to be identified with Fenians. Preparations for further purchases are now under consideration.

## Additional Eastern News.

PER MAIL STEAMER.

(From the San Francisco Flag.)

BURYING THE DEAD AT ANDERSONVILLE.  
An expedition, undertaken by direction of the Secretary of War, for the purpose of burying the dead at Andersonville, has been a gratifying success. Twelve thousand five hundred graves were located and marked by neat head boards, inscribed with the name, regiment and date of death of our heroes, five hundred only being marked “Union Soldiers, unknown.” Fifty acres were enclosed by a neat fence, and several steps taken in the adornment of the cemetery. The work was completed on the 10th inst.

Captain Moore, who superintended the burial, is convinced that the stories of cruelties practised upon Union prisoners at Andersonville, were not exaggerations. The bloodstained pen is still standing on the ground from the stockade to the cemetery, and the green, stagnant, foul smelling water of the prison brook, the cramped and wretched burrows, the dead line, the slaughter house, refuse and filth of the stockade, are all remembered by the expedition.

ARREST OF KETCHUM, THE GREAT APPROPRIATOR.  
The career of Ketchum whose enormous frauds have created so great an excitement, has been short lived. It appears that he did not go out of New York at all, but remained in the city disguised as a Cincinnati merchant, and had a very pleasant time of it, baring the necessity for “keeping shady.” He had the audacity to take board for six months at a respectable private establishment and to frequent Central Park. He was at last recognised by some old broker acquaintance, who gave the police information that led to his arrest. The detective officers received a reward of five hundred dollars. Ketchum says that at one time he owned property to the value of six millions. If he had stolen a lot of greenbacks he would have been “seconded” at present he is a sort of hero.

## NEW ENGLAND COTTON MILLS.

The Boston *Post*, of August 21st, says that the New England cotton mills are extending their operations so far as the supply of hands permit. Some of the large corporations have their agent in Lancashire, England, for procuring operatives, the supply in this country being inadequate. We hear of large cotton factories being erected on the coast, and of the building of a new one requiring an outlay of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

ANOTHER FORGER.  
Inspired by the prevailing mania, George Gladwin, a man about 32 years of age, a carpenter by trade and formerly in the army, obtained admission to the safe of the St. Nicholas Hotel and “abstracted” therefrom \$204,000 worth of bonds of the Tiffin and Fort Wayne Railroad Company, on a considerable portion of which he “realised.” He was making a great splash in company with a female “friend” when arrested.

AFFAIRS AT BROWNVILLE.  
Brownsville, Texas, dates of the 16th inst., state that the railroad connect Brazos with Brownsville had been commenced, and several miles of the track were laid. A telegraph line would also be completed in a few days. Brownville is growing amazingly. A lucrative trade has commenced with the Mexican rancheros on the Upper Rio Grande.

TRIAL OF WIRTZ, THE ANDERSONVILLE DEMON.  
The monster who slaughtered so many prisoners in the pen at Andersonville has occupied the close attention of the public throughout the East. He is now on trial, the keeper of the bloodhounds at Andersonville, is also under arrest. Wirtz is a Swiss.

[From the S. F. Call.]

THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISON RECORDS.  
The records of the Andersonville Prison, captured by General Wilson and furnished to the expedition sent to Andersonville by order of Secretary Stanton to lay out a cemetery and mark the graves of our soldiers who died in the prison at that place, have been turned up missing since the return of the party. One of the clerks of the Quarter-master's Department who accompanied the expedition, and in whose hands the records were last seen, has been placed under arrest by the military authorities until he can give a satisfactory account of the disposition he made of them. It is thought by some that if the records were stolen, instead of being turned up missing, as evidence against Wirtz, the keeper of Andersonville Prison, now being tried by Court-Martial.

## THE DEAD-LINE AT ANDERSONVILLE.

It is understood that Wirtz, placed in the hands of his counsel voluminous documentary evidence to prove that in establishing the dead-line within the famous Andersonville Prison-yard and shooting of prisoners who crossed the line, he was acting under the direct orders of the Rebel General Winder, and more lately by the emphatic orders of J. A. Seddon, Rebel Secretary of War.

## BOSTON CORBETT'S TESTIMONY.

The Commission now trying Wirtz have decided to reject the testimony of Sergeant Boston Corbett, which appeared in the record of the Court two days ago, on the ground that he is a monomaniac upon the subject of the cruelties practised at Andersonville.

## RECONSTRUCTION IN ALABAMA.

A gentleman recently occupying a prominent position, who arrived here from Alabama, says that Provost-Marshals have been appointed in every county in the State to administer the oath of amnesty; that the people everywhere, with comparatively few exceptions, express much anxiety to take it; that the election will doubtless pass off quietly and with satisfaction to the loyal people; and that the best possible feeling exists between Governor Parsons and the military authorities. He mentions as an observable fact that the men who were recently in arms are now most in favor of the Government, while some of those who were too cowardly to take part in the war are still the most bitter against it.

## YANKEES IN VIRGINIA.

Brigadier-General Davis has just returned from Charlottesville, and reports the highest type of moral Yankees to be found through out the Old Dominion. The oldest families are fast becoming transmigrated, and are yielding to the manifest destiny that stares them in the face at every turn.

## WADE HAMPTON APPLIES FOR PARDON.

The rebel ex-general, Wade Hampton, has reconsidered his sanguinary determination to die in the last ditch of the Southern Confederacy, and now bows lustily for pardon. Who next? Such applications for pardon, as recommended themselves to the judgment of the Attorney General, are again allowed to be forwarded to the White House. Among them the President occasionally finds an individual entitled to immediate pardon. All others have to wait.

## THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNORS.

In view of facts which have already been elicited, a statement has been circulated that the Southern Provisional Governors have favored original secessionists in appointments to offices and in recommendation for positions, thus entirely ignoring the claims of Union men. So far from being true, it is ascertained that the Provisional Governors are now acting according to the policy indicated by the Executive authority, and are therefore regarded as fair and impartial. The policy with the loyal sentiment of the country—Original union men will not be ignored or overlooked as agents in the great work of pacification, and whatever errors may have been committed in this respect will soon be remedied.

## RECRUITING FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

Regiments received at the Provost Marshal General's office show an increased activity in recruiting for the regular army. Regiments which a few months ago numbered only two and three hundred men, now number five, six and seven hundred.

## RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

The President has, by proclamation, removed the last restrictions upon trade with the South, and now the people there may buy as many guns and as much powder as they can get.

## HOMICIDE AND LYNCHING.

The Clarksville (Texas) *Standard* contains a circumstantial account of the killing of a man named Taylor, a returned Confederate soldier, by the shooting of his wife, a physician in good standing and of otherwise respectable character. He deceived his victim into the woods and then shot him. The people gave him a jury trial, convicted him on the testimony of the woman, and then hung him.

## ANDERSONVILLE CRUELITIES.

Before the War Military Commission Mr. Thomas C. Alcock, who was a prisoner at Andersonville, testified as to Wirtz's searching and taking from him \$150 in gold and \$280 in greenbacks, and a breastpin and ring, which were never returned. He said Wirtz killed a weak man by shooting him in the back, and merely because he asked to go out to take a little fresh air. The witness, for remonstrating against this act of cruelty, was fastened with a ball and chain, got loose and made his escape. Sergeant Corbett gave his account of the Andersonville Prison, representing it to be a depository of filth. Men were lying around the swamp there in the most horrible condition, and one man died, he believed, of the effects of the filth. Magpies and flies gathered in their scores. The food was insufficient, even when the prisoners received double rations. The witness testified as to his own experience of being chased by blood hounds, and of being taken to the stockade, where he was examined and testified to instances of cruelty by Captain Wirtz, the counsel for the prisoner, taking offence at some remarks made by the Court, abandoned the case and retired. The Judge Advocate was then charged with the conduct of the defence, and the Court adjourned.

## CALIFORNIA NEWS.

PARING AND SUCCESSFUL FEAT ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The Overland Line resumed work at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

About 5,000 persons were present at the Cliff House, to-day to witness Mr. James Cooke perform the feat of walking a tight rope from the Cliff House to Seal Rock. At 12.15 P.M. precisely, Cooke stepped upon the rope at the Cliff House and started out on his perilous journey, the crowd standing in awe-struck silence, not a word being spoken, so intense was the interest of all beholders. He progressed finely until within 100 feet of the rock, when a gust, which had been poorly secured, gave way, and the strong breeze which had sprung up causing the rope to swing violently from side to side, he slipped, lost his footing, and dropped astride upon the rope, his balance being falling into the sea. He then drew himself up by his hands along the rope to the rock, where the pole was handed him by the bontuan who had picked it up as it arose to the surface, and after about five minutes passed in resting himself, the exertion having completely unnerved him, he stepped out fresh once more upon the rope and walked steadily towards the shore; near the centre the rope swayed badly, but he appeared to have made up his mind that he would not let his life be lost by the hand, and without a pause or moment's hesitation he continued his walk to the end.

As he neared the shore the excitement became intense and it required the active efforts of a number of policemen to clear the landing so that he could step upon the solid ground. The crowd, which covered the whole face of the Cliff House, balcony and roof, and the whole beach below, for the first time broke silence, and one tremendous hurrah burst from the lips of thousands. In an instant the crowd, men, women, and children, rushed toward him to shake him by the hand, and it was some minutes before he could reach the Cliff House to resume his usual apparel.

The most remarkable feature of this affair is, that Cooke never stepped upon the rope until within the last two weeks through a circus performer by profession, and as he could not swim at all, it is, of course, a feat of the highest order.

dent a fall would probably have proved fatal to him. The crowd was so pleased with his success that hundreds offered to subscribe for a testimonial to him, and he was surrounded by a vast throng who eagerly importuned him to delay his departure and give another exhibition of his wonderful skill and daring.

The new screw steamer *Montana*, which left New York for San Francisco on the 12th ult., when four days out met with an accident which caused her to return to New York. She was to have sailed again for San Francisco on the 5th of September.

Mrs. Lizzie Bell has lately arrived in this city from the East, hoping to raise means towards establishing in New York a home for the orphan daughters of the Union soldiers.

The purpose is to raise seventy-five thousand dollars with which to build and found a home. In it the orphan girls will be given a thorough practical and moral education, and be fitted for the duties of life.

The workmen on the new overland telegraph line leave for San Jose to-morrow to commence the construction of the line through Pacheco Pass to Stockton, and from thence to Phaeceville, under the contract let to Charles A. Stenrus. It is expected this portion will be finished in three or four months.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—About eight o'clock last evening, the works of the Eagle Distillery, and the California Petroleum Rectifying Company, located on the corner of Mason and Chestnut streets, were destroyed by fire, as well as the dwelling house of Charles Stott, adjoining the Petroleum Company's lot. The distillery was valued at \$3,000, there being no insurance on their property. The building and machinery, which were owned by Mr. Stott, were valued at \$500, and were not insured. Mr. Stott's house was insured for \$1,500, and was worth considerably more. The owner of the distillery was John McCulloch. The cost of the distillery arrangements was \$600, and the leased machinery was valued at \$500, and all of which was totally destroyed, and no part of which was insured. The distillery was set on fire in a corner where there had been no heat of any description for the last five months.

## MARKETS.

The influx of five ships, two from New York, and three from Boston, is timely, and with the markets thus replenished and a good demand for all articles of prominence, there is decidedly more animation in commercial circles. We quote a long list of goods from these ships have changed hands, part previous to arrival. Trade generally is in a remarkably healthy condition, there being very little speculation going on, notwithstanding the abundance of money and low rate of interest.

The produce Market is without decided change, if we except the decline in corn and a slight disposition to ease off on barley. The receipts generally are quite free, and warehouse are rapidly filling up with wheat.

Mining Stocks are dull and some of the leading speculative shares are subject to rather wide fluctuations.

Legal Tenders were inactive with 731 offered and 721 asked. They sold outside the board at 72½¢ to 73¢.

The plethora of money in the city has induced the Bank of California to reduce their rate of interest to one per cent per month.

Batter—37½¢ for Western and 50¢ for choice State.  
Candles—sales 3,000 lbs Knapp's and 2,400 boxes previous to arrival at 22½¢ now held higher. Molasses—Hawaiian held firmly at 28¢.  
Sugar sales previous to our last, 5,000 lbs, 6,000 half bbls Hawaiian, \$16.62½ for low, choice refined is held at previous quotations. Flour, a good healthy trade, demand better than for some time past, sales at \$2.25 to \$2.50 for extra, and \$2.75 to \$3.00 for superfine in half and quarter sks. Wheat, the market is without material change with good demand, chiefly for home use, sales 500 sks, No. at \$1.20; 2,000 do, choice, \$1.22; 1,200 do, No. 2, \$1.08 to \$1.15; and 500 do, very inferior, \$1.06 to \$1.15. Barley, the market is a shade easier, but not materially changed, sales 10,000 do fair, at \$1; and 10,000 do prime, at \$1.05 to \$1.10. Corn, 450 sks light new crop, \$1.50 to \$1.60. Oats, sales 700 sks, poor, at \$1.37; and 800 do, good, \$1.50 to \$1.55 to \$1.60. Bran is selling freely at \$17.60 to \$18.00.

Arrived, Sept. 27.—Ship Sacramento, 161 days from Boston; ship Robin Dyer, 154 days from Boston; ship Robin Hood, 127 days from Boston; ship Black Hawk, 141 days from New York; ship Garibaldi, 167 days from New York.

Cleared, Sept. 27.—Bark W. B. Seranton, Portland, bark Susanah for Sitka and Klacostorm.

## MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

New York, Sept. 19.—The El Paso correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, gives currency to a report that Juarez desires leaving his country for the present and coming to this city where his wife and family have been for some time. Before leaving Chihuahua he issued a protest against the Imperial occupation of Mexico, asserting his claim to the Chief Magistracy of the country. It is said that in this document he announces himself a full blooded Indian and a lineal descendant of Montezuma.

## HAYTI.

A new revolution has broken out in San Domingo. The Government of General Pimental has been overthrown, and General Cabral has been proclaimed Protector. In Hayti the rebels have taken Fort St. Michel, on the opposite side of the harbor, and thus compelled President Gelfard to stop the bombardment of the town.

## CUBA.

Havana dates of August 11th state that Kirby Smith is in Matanzas. Judah P. Benjamin is still in Havana.

VOLUNTEER PARADE.—Companies Nos. 1 and 2 will meet this evening in uniform at 8 o'clock, at the drill-hall, to march with the band to Beacon Hill. There will be a large muster.

## Tenders for Fresh Beef and Vegetables.

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the supply of FRESH BEEF and VEGETABLES to H. M. Ships stationed at Esquimaux, a period of 2 years, commencing on the 1st November next.

Sealed tenders, stating price and the name of the tenderer, are to be deposited with the Hon. Joseph Denman, Commander-in-Chief, at the office of the undersigned, on or before the 1st inst. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

H. M. Ship *Satara*, Esquimaux, V. I., 1st Oct., 1865.

## \$100 Reward.

WILL BE PAID FOR THE DISCOVERY and conviction of the person or persons who have stolen the Store of Maurice Carey, on Saturday night last.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Chamber of Commerce will be held THIS DAY, in Smith's Building, Government Street, at 2 o'clock, p.m.

J. P. COUCH, Secretary, pro tem.

### WANTED.

BY HIS BROTHERS, INFORMATION of MR. GEORGE LINDEN, supposed to have sailed for China in the early part of this year. Address Mr. Bagnall, Music Seller, Occidental Building, Fort Street, Victoria, V. I.

### VICTORIA Rifle Volunteer Corps.

#### GENERAL ORDERS

For the week ending Saturday, 11th October

#### No. 1 COMPANY.

1. The Corps and Band will parade on Monday Evening, the 2d instant, at the Drill Hall, at eight o'clock. Attendance compulsory.  
2. Class Firing, 3d Class—Monday, 3.30, p. m. 2d Class—Tuesday and Friday, 3.30, p. m. 3d Class—Wednesday and Saturday, 3.30, p. m. The targets will be closed for Class Firing on Saturday, the 7th instant.

J. GORDON VINTER, Adjutant.

#### No. 2 COMPANY.

Will parade on Monday, the 2d instant, at the Drill Hall, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of a "match out" with No. 1 Company. All members are requested to appear in uniform.

By order of the Managing Committee.

### EX 'ANN ADAMSON'

#### FROM LONDON.

Gentlemen's Clothing in Suits, Overcoats, Trowsers and Vests;  
Crinoline Shirts, White Linen Shirts, Regatta Shirts;  
Linen Collars, Fancy Ties, Merino Shirts and Drawers and Half Hose;  
Braces, Gloves, and Cricket Belts, Hats and Caps, Scotch Tweeds;  
Ladies', Girls', and Children's Elastic side Kid and French Cashmere Boots;  
Gentlemen's and Boys' fine Wellington, Elastic side and Blucher Boots.

—ALSO—

Bass' Pale Ale, in hhd and cases, and quarts and pints;  
Extra Stout and Porter, in hhd and cases, pints and quarts;  
Martell and Hennessy Pale Brandy, in casks and cases;  
Jamaica Rum, Scotch and Irish Whisky, and Boar's Old Tom, in casks and cases;  
Port and Sh







37	1160	3	50
"	1555	2	50
38	544	2	50
39	910	2	50
40	926	2	25
42	941	2	
"	942	2	
"	944	2	
43	997	2	
46	1346	1	
"	1348	1	
"	1370	1	
"	1371	1	
"	1372	1	
"	1373	1	
"	1374	1	
"	1375	1	
"	1376	1	
"	1377	1	
"	1379	1	
"	1380	1	
"	1381	1	
"	1382	1	
"	1383	1	
"	1384	1	
"	1385	1	
"	1386	1	
"	1387	1	
"	1388	1	
"	1389	1	
"	1390	1	
"	1391	1	25
"	1392	1	25
"	1393	1	25
"	1394	1	25
"	1395	1	25
"	1600	15	
"	9	50	
"	13	50	
"	17	50	
"	19	50	
"	21	50	
"	27	50	
"	31	50	
"	35	50	
"	39	50	
"	45	50	
"	47	50	
"	49	50	
B	8	50	
"	17	50	
"	18	50	
"	19	50	
"	21	50	
"	26	50	
"	27	50	
"	38	50	
"	37	50	
J	49	50	
"	61	50	
"	62	50	
"	63	50	
II	64	50	
"	53	50	
"	54	50	
"	55	50	
G	57	50	
K	89	50	
"	90	50	
"	638 639	1	6
J	91	50	
"	81	50	
"	82	50	
"	83	50	
"	84	50	
"	93	50	
"	94	50	
"	95	50	
"	96	50	
N	101	50	
"	104	50	
"	113	50	
"	114	50	
"	116	50	
R	121	50	
"	123	50	
P	120	50	
"	130	50	
"	131	50	
"	132	50	
"	142	50	
"	143	50	
"	144	50	
5 ac. lot iii	189	4	5
5 ac. v	189	5	5
vi	7	7	
"	8	7	
"	11	7	
"	12	7	
"	13	7	
"	18	7	
"	19	7	
"	20	7	
"	24	7	
"	26	7	
"	29	7	
"	30	7	
vii	1605	25	2
"	4	7	5
"	7	7	5
viii	3	12	2
"	40	12	2
ix	1	19	9
"	4	19	9
xiii	16	12	2
"	17	12	2
"	18	12	2
"	20	12	2
"	24	12	2
"	52	12	2
"	53	12	2
"	51	12	2
"	48	12	2
"	47	12	2
"	46	12	2
"	45	12	2
"	42	12	2
xv	5	1	
"	7	1	
"	8	1	
"	13	1	
"	14	1	
"	15	1	
"	17	1	
"	19	1	
"	31	1	
"	32	1	
xix	3	7	
"	12	7	
"	13	7	
"	14	7	
"	15	7	</

[illegible]